

REMARKS

The Applicant sincerely appreciates the thorough examination of the above referenced application as evidenced by the Final Office Action of May 14, 2007 ("Final Action"). In particular, the Applicant appreciates the withdrawal of all claim objections and all rejections under 35 U.S.C. Sec. 112. In response, the Applicant has amended independent Claim 1 to include all recitations of dependent Claim 7; canceled Claim 7; rewritten dependent Claim 10 in independent form; amended independent Claim 11 to include all recitations of dependent Claim 15; canceled Claim 15; amended independent Claim 16 to include all recitations of dependent Claim 18; rewritten dependent Claim 17 in independent form; canceled Claim 18; amended independent Claim 24 to include all recitations of dependent Claim 36; rewritten dependent Claim 25 in independent form; and canceled Claims 30-36. In addition, Claims 24 and 25 have been amended to correct minor typographical errors noted therein. No new issues have been raised because all amendments have been to amend independent claims to include recitations of dependent claims that previously depended therefrom, to rewrite dependent claims in independent form, to cancel claims, or to correct minor typographical errors.

The Applicants will show in the following remarks that all pending claims are patentable over the cited art. A Notice Of Allowance is thus respectfully requested in due course. In the alternative, the Applicant requests entry of this Amendment as narrowing issues for further consideration on appeal.

Claims 16 And 24 Are Patentable Over The Combination Of Liu And Minett

As noted above, Claim 16 has been amended to include all recitations of Claim 18, and Claim 24 has been amended to include all recitations of Claim 36. Accordingly, amended Claim 16 corresponds to previously presented Claim 18, and amended Claim 24 corresponds to previously presented Claim 36. Moreover, previously presented Claims 18 and 36 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. Sec. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0169287 to Liu ("Liu") in view of European Publication No. EP 0710017 to Minett ("Minett").

The Applicant respectfully submits, however, that Claims 16 and 24 are patentable over the combination of Liu and Minett for at least the reasons discussed below. Claim 24, for example, recites:

A handheld electronic device comprising:

- a local display mounted on a housing of the device;
- a processor coupled to the display wherein the processor is configured to generate information within the handheld electronic device wherein the information is adapted for display on the local display of the handheld electronic device; and
- a transceiver coupled to the processor wherein the transceiver is configured to transmit the generated information from the handheld electronic device over a wireless coupling to a receiver for display on a video screen remote from the handheld electronic device;

wherein the processor is further configured to determine whether a receiver of a video screen is within a transmission range of the handheld electronic device, to initiate transmitting the generated information from the transceiver over the wireless coupling to a receiver for display on the remote video screen responsive to a determination that a receiver of a video screen is within transmission range, and to display the information on the local display responsive to a determination that a receiver of a video screen is not within transmission range. (Underline added.)

The Final Action concedes that Liu fails to teach:

that the processor is further configured to determine whether a receiver of a video screen is within a transmission range of the handheld electronic device to initiate transmitting the generated information from the transceiver over the wireless coupling to a receiver for display on the remote video screen responsive to a determination that a receiver of a video screen is within transmission range.

Final Action, page 12. The Applicants respectfully submit that Minett fails to provide at least these teachings that are missing from Liu.

In particular, Minett fails to teach or suggest a processor of a handheld electronic device configured to determine whether a receiver of a video screen is within a transmission range of the handheld electronic device, much less initiating transmitting information for display on the remote video screen responsive to a determination that a receiver of the video screen is within range and displaying the information on the local display responsive to a determination that a receiver of a video screen is not within range. In support of the rejection of previously presented Claim 36 (corresponding to the recitations of Claim 24 currently pending), the Final Action states that:

Mineet teaches a method to transmit information from a PDA to a television set. Where in order for the television to transmit the information, the television has to have a receiver adapted to receive the PDA's protocol (Col. 2, lines 19-24).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Liu's method with Mineet's receiver adapted to receive the PDA's information. The motivation would have been to provide the user with a larger screen.

Final Action, page 12. The Final Action, however, fails to point out portions of Minett that teach or suggest the recitations of Claim 24 (corresponding to the recitations of Claim 36 as previously presented) that the Final Action concedes are missing from Liu. As discussed in the Manual Of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP), the prior art references when combined must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. MPEP, Sec. 2143.

More particularly, cited portions of Minett discuss a television receiver set comprising "a auxiliary receiver means 2 ... adapted to receive data according to the transmission protocol employed by a small portable computer." Minett, col. 2, lines 20-23. Nothing in Minett, however, teaches or suggests a processor of a handheld electronic device configured to determine whether a receiver of a video screen is within a transmission range of the handheld electronic device as recited in Claim 24. Minett further fails to teach or suggest such a processor configured to initiate transmitting responsive to a determination that a receiver of a video screen is within range, and configured to display on a local display responsive to a determination that a receiver of a video screen is not within range. Liu fails to provide these teachings as conceded in the Final Action, and Minett simply fails to provide these missing teachings.

Accordingly, the combination of Liu and Minett fails to teach or suggest the recitations of Claim 24, and Claim 24 is thus patentable. Claim 16 is also patentable for reasons similar to those discussed above with respect to Claim 24. In addition, dependent Claims 19-23 and 26-29 are patentable at least as per the patentability of Claims 16 and 24 from which they depend.

Claims 1 And 11 Are Patentable Over The Combination Of Liu And Minett

As noted above, Claim 1 has been amended to include all recitations of dependent Claim 7, and Claim 11 has been amended to include all recitations of Claim 15. Accordingly,

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amended Claim 1 corresponds to previously presented Claim 7, and amended Claim 11 corresponds to previously presented Claim 15. Moreover, previously presented Claims 7 and 15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. Sec. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0169287 to Liu ("Liu") in view of European Publication No. EP 0710017 to Minett ("Minett").

The Applicant respectfully submits, however, that Claims 1 and 11 are patentable over the combination of Liu and Minett for at least the reasons discussed below. Claim 1, for example, recites:

A method of displaying information from a handheld electronic device on a video screen remote from the handheld electronic device, the method comprising:
 receiving information from the handheld electronic device over a wireless coupling;
 responsive to receiving the information from the handheld electronic device, generating a video signal corresponding to the information from the handheld electronic device; and
 providing the generated video signal to the video screen for display of the information on the video screen;
 wherein receiving information from the handheld electronic device is preceded by determining if information is being transmitted from the handheld electronic device;
 wherein the operations of receiving the information from the handheld electronic device, generating the video signal, and providing the video signal to the video screen are performed responsive to determining that information is being transmitted from the handheld electronic device; and
 wherein the method further comprises providing an alternate video to the video screen responsive to determining that information is not being transmitted from the handheld electronic device.

The Final Action concedes that Liu fails to teach:

wherein receiving information from the handheld electronic device is preceded by determining if information is being received from the handheld electronic device; wherein the operations of receiving the information from the handheld electronic device, generating the video signal, and providing the video signal to the video screen are performed responsive to determining that information is being transmitted from the handheld electronic device; and wherein the method further comprises providing an alternate video to the video screen responsive to determining that information is not being transmitted from the handheld electronic device. (Underline added.)

Final Action, page 10. The Applicants respectfully submit that Minett fails to provide these teachings that are missing from Liu.

In particular, Minett fails to provide the missing teaching of actively determining if information is being transmitted from a handheld electronic device, much less providing a video signal to the video screen responsive to determining that information is being transmitted from a handheld electronic device, and providing an alternative video responsive to determining that information is not being transmitted from the handheld electronic device. In support of the rejection, the Final Action asserts that Minett teaches:

a method to transmit information from a PDA to a television set. Where in order for the television to transmit the information, the television has to have a receiver adapted to receive the PDA's protocol (Col. 2, lines 19-24). Also the television set has standard functions, like channel selection where an alternate video can be shown (Col. 3, lines 44-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Liu's method with Mineet's receiver adapted to receive the PDA's information. The motivation would have been to provide the user with a larger screen.

Final Action, page 11. The Final Action, however, fails to point out portions of Minett that teach or suggest the elements of Claim 1 that the Final Action concedes are missing from Liu. As discussed in the Manual Of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP), the prior art references when combined must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. MPEP, Sec. 2143.

More particularly, cited portions of Minett discuss an auxiliary control means 13 that effects control of "more standard TV functions such as channel selection, sound level control, teletext, etc." Minett, col. 3, lines 44-48. (underline added.) Nothing in Minett, however, teaches or suggests a determination as recited in Claim 1, much less providing a video signal from a handheld electronic device responsive to determining that information is being transmitted from the handheld electronic device and providing an alternate video signal responsive to determining that information is not being transmitted from the handheld electronic device. Liu fails to provide these teachings as conceded in the Final Action, and Minett simply fails to provide these missing teachings.

Accordingly, the combination of Liu and Minett fails to teach or suggest the recitations of Claim 1, and Claim 1 is thus patentable. Claim 11 is also patentable for reasons

similar to those discussed above with respect to Claim 1. In addition, dependent Claims 2-6, 8-9, 12-14, and 37 are patentable at least as per the patentability of Claims 1 and 11 from which they depend.

Claims 10, 17, and 25 Are Patentable Over Liu

Claims 10, 17, and 25 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. Sec. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0169287 to Liu ("Liu"). The Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 10, 17, and 25 are patentable over Liu for at least the reasons discussed below. Claim 10, for example, recites:

A method of displaying information from a handheld electronic device on a video screen remote from the handheld electronic device, wherein the handheld electronic device includes a local display mounted in a housing of the handheld electronic device and wherein the local display is small relative to the remote video screen, the method comprising:

receiving information from the handheld electronic device over a wireless coupling;

responsive to receiving the information from the handheld electronic device, generating a video signal corresponding to the information from the handheld electronic device; and

providing the generated video signal to the video screen for display of the information on the video screen; and

showing the information on the local display of the handheld electronic device concurrently with showing the information on the remote video screen.

In support of the rejection of Claim 10, the Final Action cites paragraph 10, lines 23-26 of Liu. These cited portions of Liu state that:

The output AV signal from the motherboard 101 to the wireless audio-video signal receiver 111 is the same as the output AV signal to the small display 103....

Liu, paragraph [0010], lines 23-26, page 1. Liu, however, further states that:

It is a further function that the small display 103 of the workstation-type mini computer 10 may be switched off by the first switch 103a when the output AV signal is displayed by the large-scaled display monitor 20, for saving electric power.

Liu, paragraph [0010], lines 31-35. Accordingly, Liu teaches away from the recitations of Claim 10.

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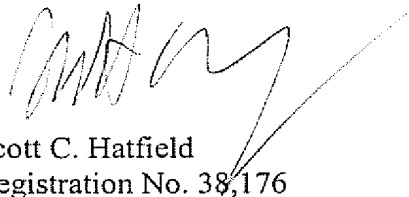
Accordingly, Liu fails to teach or suggest the recitations of Claim 10, and Claim 10 is thus patentable. Claims 17 and 25 are also patentable for reasons similar to those discussed above with respect to Claim 10.

CONCLUSION

For at least the reasons discussed above, the Applicant respectfully submits that all pending claims are patentable. The Applicant further submits that all claim amendments have been made to advance prosecution of the present application to allowance without conceding unpatentability of any claims as presented in the application as originally filed, and the claim amendments have been made without prejudice to the Applicant's right to pursue any claims from the Application as originally filed in a continuing application(s). The Applicant also preserves the right to remove Liu as prior art in any future continuing application by showing prior invention.

Accordingly, Applicant submits that the present application is in condition for allowance and the same is respectfully requested. The Examiner is encouraged to telephone the undersigned at 919-854-1400 for resolution of any outstanding issues.

Respectfully submitted,



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